

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

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SUBJECT Refugee and Detention Camps for Koreans
in Manchuria

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1. When the North Korean forces were evacuating Pyongyang in early October 1950, North Korean officials departed [redacted] leaving Communist Party mem- 50X1-HUM
bers and other refugees to flee northward without direction. The food situa-
tion was bad and the flight from the city disorderly. Large numbers of ref- 50X1-HUM
ugees were killed both in the city and on the route to the north by [redacted]
air raids. The morale of the North Korean rear guard troops in Pyong-
yang was good, although they were depressed by the sight of approximately
10,000 stragglers and wounded massed in the city. Stragglers were collected 50X1-HUM
into units by officers and marched northward at night, but nothing could be
done for the wounded and no attention was paid to them.
2. Large numbers of refugees from Pyongyang, Seoul, and other cities made their 50X1-HUM
way on foot and by truck to Manchuria. An influx of refugees reached Mukden
only a few days after Pyongyang was occupied by the United Nations troops. [redacted]
two camps for refugees had been established in Mukden, one with
130 persons and the other larger but of unknown size. Three additional camps 50X1-HUM
were formed in Hunchun (130-22, 42-52) and Tungkua and an undetermined number
in Yenching Hsien (129-31, 42-55) and Lungchingtsun (129-26, 42-47).
3. The smaller Mukden camp had no formal screening process for entry, which was
apparently voluntary. The camp inmates suffered from shortage of food but
led an orderly life, devoting most of their time to party organization and
activities. Lecturers and speakers, among them PAK Mu and YIM Hae,* minor
North Korean Labor Party leaders who were living in the camp, frequently
tried to raise the morale of the refugees by appropriate ideological speeches.
4. The camp residents included the families of North Korean army and South Korean
Volunteer Army members and the following political figures, in addition to the
two named above:
HONG Sun-chol, editor of Motherland Front.
KIM Chin-ki, head of the Liberation Press in Seoul and secret member of
the Central Committee of the Laboring People's Party before June 1950.
KIM Pok-hi, North Korean Democratic Women's Alliance.
KIM Tae-yon, North Korean Labor Party.

CLASSIFICATION

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PAK Hun-il, North Korean labor Party.
 PAK Kil-yong, chief editor of the journal Soviet-Korean Culture.
 YU Mun-hwa, editor of the newspaper Minju Chosen (Democratic Korea).

5. [] an undetermined number of Republic of Korea political leaders and intellectuals were being held in a camp at Itung (125-18, 43-21), Kirin. Among the inmates were the following:***

AN Chae-hong, former chief administrator under USAMGIK.
 CHANG Yun-song, liberal member of the ROK National Assembly.
 CHO So-hang, victor over CHO Pyong-ok in the May 1950 elections and liberal elements' choice to succeed RHEE as president.

KIM Chil-song.

KIM Kyu-sik.

KIM Nam-chon, distinguished South Korean novelist.

O Ha-yong, liberal, member of the National Assembly.

WON Se-hun, liberal, member of the National Assembly.

YI Sang-kyong, liberal, member of the National Assembly.

YUN Ki-sop, former deputy chief administrator under USAMGIK.

6. Also present in the camp were several North Koreans, who had apparently entered it voluntarily, although there was some question as to whether they had been placed there by KIM Il-song. These included YI Kuk-no, North Korean Minister Without Portfolio, and PANG Nam-un, North Korean Minister of Education.

* [] Comment. No characters were received for any names.

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** [] Comment. The presence of ROK leaders in camps in Manchuria was previously reported []

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*** [] Comment. Activities of these individuals during the war were previously reported as follows:

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AN Chae-hong: Reported [] to have assisted the North Korean underground.

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CHANG Yun-song: Reported [] to have joined the North Korean government.

CHO So-ang: Remained in Seoul under the first Communist occupation and was reported to have made speeches for the North Koreans and later to have been executed []

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KIM Chil-song: Remained in Seoul during the first Communist occupation.

KIM Kyu-sik: Broadcast over the Communist radio, denouncing United States intervention in Korea; organized opposition in Seoul among SKLP and anti-Communist elements, and was arrested []

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and sent north with other political prisoners []

O Ha-yong: Remained in Seoul during the first Communist occupation.

WON Se-hun: Remained in Seoul during the first Communist occupation; reported to have made broadcasts for the North Koreans.

YUN Ki-sop: Remained in Seoul during the first Communist occupation.